

Witness Name: Tony Le Sueur
Statement No: First
Exhibits: TLS1:TLS42
Dated : 28 July 2014

THE INDEPENDENT JERSEY CARE INQUIRY

Witness Statement of Anthony Giles Le Sueur

I, Anthony Giles Le Sueur, of Community & Social Services, Administration Block 1, Overdale, Westmount Road, St Helier, Jersey, will say as follows:-

Background

1. I qualified as a Youth and Community Worker in 1983 and obtained the Certificate in Management in 1998 and the Diploma in Management in 1999. I am currently a Member of the Chartered Management Institute.
2. I worked as a voluntary youth leader at **Seaton Youth Club** (St Helier) from 1978 to 1980; was appointed a senior part-time paid youth leader at **St Brelade's Youth Club (Communicare)** from 1980 to 1984; and took up a post as full-time Youth Worker at **Le Squez Youth Centre** (St Clement) in January 1984, a post which was held until February 1990.
3. In September 1991 I joined the Children's Service (then under the Education Committee) as a Senior Residential Child Care Officer at **Heathfield Children's Home** (St Saviour) where I worked for five years until I moved to a post in the private sector in April 1996. I re-joined the Children's Service (now under the Health & Social Services Committee) in October 1998 to take up the post as temporary Officer in Charge of **La Chasse Residential Family Centre** and was promoted a year later to Manager – Placement and Support, a post within the senior management team of the Children's Service.
4. In March 2001 I moved across to take responsibility for **Adoption and Fostering** services and held that post until I was appointed as **Children's Service Manager** in October 2004. I held that post until May 2010 when I was seconded to lead the 'Williamson Implementation' project (introducing a raft of new developments across Children's Services). By August 2011, when the project had concluded, Community & Social Services had been re-structured within H&SS and I took up the post of Policy Development, Governance & Quality Assurance Manager in February 2012, reporting directly to the C&SS Managing Director. I remain an Officer for the Minister of Health & Social Services.

5. I make this statement to the Inquiry to assist with the factual information relating to specific aspects of the childcare system in Jersey and how it has evolved over time. Where matters are within my own personal or professional knowledge, I have made this clear. Otherwise, the content of this statement is based on documents and information that I have reviewed for the purpose of compiling this statement. Those documents and information sources are as follows:-

Historic Committee / Departmental Records:

- i. States of Jersey, Education Department, Committee Minutes 1964 - 1995;
- ii. States of Jersey, Health & Social Services Department, Committee Minutes 1995 - 2005;
- iii. States of Jersey, Education Department, Children's Sub-Committee Minutes 1960 – 1989;
- iv. States of Jersey, Children's Department, Children's Officer's Annual Reports – 1959 – 1968;
- v. Departmental documentation on Family Group Homes;
- vi. The 1981 Report of the Inspection of The Children's Section, States of Jersey:

Home / Refuge Admissions Registers:

- i. Jersey Home for Boys / Haut de la Garenne 1933 – 1984 (Registers Numbered 4 to 7);
- ii. Jersey Female Orphans Home 1915 – 1959;
- iii. Westaway Crèche 1941 – 1966;
- iv. St Thomas' Fallen Women's Refuge 1886 – 1914;

Various web-sites:

- i. Jersey Law;
- ii. Barnardos;
- iii. Vegetarian Charity;
- iv. Citizen's Advice Bureau;

I have not, as yet, had the opportunity to cross-reference all the historical facts in this witness statement to the sources used by me. Where I have, I include a

notation of "as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS 1** " at that point in the statement. I will produce a second statement in due course with all sources annotated and exhibited.

The facts set out in this statement have been derived from the sources mentioned above. They represent the limit of my knowledge in relation to the areas covered in the statement, save where I have personal knowledge of the matters set out.

6. I am in the process of collecting and collating detailed statistical and procedural data from the comprehensive records held by the States of Jersey, which will be provided in a further statement to the Inquiry at a later date.
7. Neither of these statements is intended to cover the personal evidence I can provide to the Inquiry about matters I have witnessed in my professional career, including my experience as Head of Children's Services. This evidence will be provided to the Inquiry in a subsequent witness statement.

Children's Homes in Jersey: To 1945

8. I have been asked to provide a factual description of the development of the various children's homes in the Island to 1945.

- 8.1 The different types of children's homes on the island including:

8.1.1 States Provision;

The earliest children's homes recorded in Jersey were created on the recommendation of the Rector of Grouville (then a full member of the States of Jersey) in the early 1860's:

- i) The **Jersey Home for Boys** (on a hill in St Martin's above Gorey Harbour); was established in 1867 and was also known as the **Jersey Industrial School** until at least the early 1900's. This was a 'boys only' facility at this stage and catered for 45 boys at its inception.
- ii) The **Jersey Female Orphans Home** in Grouville (on land opposite the Parish Church); appears to have been established a few years earlier in 1862 and was the 'girls' equivalent of the above. Both homes were established as a result of the same decision by the States of Jersey to try and move children from the **General Hospital** in St Helier, which had, until then, been the base for all the Island's 'poor law' facilities – accommodation, work house, jail, detention facility, etc.
- i) **Westaway Crèche** was then established in 1934 in Saville Street (St Helier), as the result of a bequest from a generous benefactor, whose will specified that the bequest was for a "crèche and day nursery for babies so that widows could go out to work", as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS1**.. The Admissions' Register confirms that from 1941 onwards it was routinely housing orphans and abandoned babies, before they were placed with a

family or they came of school age and were moved to one of the other two homes, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS2**.

8.1.2 Voluntary sector;

The pre-war provision recorded on the Island included a mix of facilities, all of which could be loosely described as voluntary homes:

- ii) **Teighmore** was a very large home, eventually accommodating up to 100 boys, run by Barnardo's, the UK-based children's charity. It was also situated in St Martin's but is not known to have had any connections with the **Jersey Home for Boys**, which was relatively close by. According to Barnardo's web-site, this facility was gifted to the charity in 1879 by a wealthy local benefactor and was utilised to provide accommodation for young boys who were brought to the island by Barnardo's, principally from London, because they felt it offered a better environment compared to that in the inner city. All the boys are believed to have returned to the UK when the home closed just before the war in April 1938, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS3**.

- iii) The **Sacré Coeur Orphanage** was established in 1901 by the St Helier Catholic parish of St Thomas', served by the French Oblates of Mary Immaculate. This Orphanage started on a small site in Midvale Road but quickly moved to a much larger site around the corner, on Rouge Bouillon called **Summerland House**. The main house was used as a Convent for French Catholic Nuns and a new building, constructed alongside, housed an orphanage for Catholic children. By 1904 it is understood that 78 primary age children and 13 babies were living on the site together with nine Catholic Sisters, although the source of this data cannot be verified.

The site continued to develop and an adjacent property **St Mary's House** was purchased to accommodate the older boys. As the site developed over the years in 1905 a textile factory was opened in a neighbouring property to provide training and employment for the older girls. This later became a successful knitwear factory, known as Summerland, which provided employment for their girls and others from the Parish. The large gardens provided training and employment opportunities for some of their older boys, alongside apprenticeships being undertaken elsewhere in St Helier.

Few records remain of the Sacré Coeur Orphanage. It is understood that the records that existed were transferred by the French Order to the "mother house" in France many years ago, and certainly well before the last French priest left Jersey in 1999.

- iv) **Brig-y-Don Convalescent and Holiday Home** was operated by a charity of the same name. It was established in law by Act of Corporation in 1939, having opened in 1932 on the Coast Road at St Clement. Children were initially placed there on grounds of ill health, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS4**.

8.1.3 Residential / family group / medically-related / "approved school" equivalent;

I have seen no records that indicate any of the above types of establishment existed in the Island up to 1945. From personal family history, I am aware that the **General Hospital** in St Helier was the hub, around which many 'social care/welfare' type provisions were situated. The facilities highlighted elsewhere in this section appear to have been the only alternatives.

From my knowledge and experience of events later in the Island's history, the only other 'alternative' for addressing any difficult placement needs may have been what would today be described as 'off-Island' placements. I have seen records that babies were transported to various parts of the world for adoption purposes, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS5*. There was no Adoption Law in the Island until after 1947.

Based on personal knowledge, I know that some young people were encouraged to join the armed forces, or similar, in order to escape poor local conditions.

8.1.4 Other:

The only known provision that appears to have some relevance to the Inquiry may be the **St Thomas' Fallen Woman's Refuge**, which is believed to have existed at 20 La Chasse, St Helier. Very little is known of the origin or operation of this home. The only records seen are two Admission Registers that were apparently located in 1989 in the basement when the property became a States of Jersey provision. The Admission Registers commence with an admission on October 25th 1886 and make clear that the residents were young, single, mothers with their babies, whom the Refuge sought to support whilst the mother determined whether to give up her child for adoption, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS6*. Many were subsequently adopted.

8.2 Impact of the German Occupation (1940–1945) on Children's Homes:

All records and registers confirm that the above States of Jersey homes, operating at the beginning of the German Occupation, continued to operate throughout the period of the Occupation. Admissions Registers record that the following numbers of children and young people were admitted to each home during the four-year period of the Occupation:

- 113 admissions to the **Westaway Crèche**
- 146 admissions to the **Female Orphans Home**
- 142 admissions to the **Jersey Home for Boys**

I am aware that Occupation records have been quoted to say that parts of the **Jersey Home for Boys** were taken over by the Occupying forces as some form of 'signal station' and, given the prominence of the location, this is entirely possible and plausible. However, I have not seen any records to substantiate this statement. The above number of admissions would seem to suggest that it could only have been a small part of the premises that were given up.

Children's Homes in Jersey: 9 May 1945 to 1960

9. I have been asked to provide a factual description of the development of the various children's homes in the Island post war to 1960.

9.1 The different types of children's homes operating in the Island were :

9.1.1 States Provision;

This was the period of greatest fundamental change for services affecting children and young people in Jersey. The post-war years led to significant national developments following the passing of the Children's Act 1948. However, during that period, Jersey's authorities and the Island as a whole were grappling with not only the many post-war issues, but also the post-Occupation issues, which were entirely unique to the Channel Islands.

It was inevitably many years before the Island's local population began to settle back to anything that remotely resembled 'normality'. In 1940, families and parts of many families had taken the very sudden decision, often on only 24 hours' notice either to leave by ferry or stay in the Island. Many sent their children to relatives or even strangers in the UK in the belief of greater safety there, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS7*. Decisions about the return and repatriation of these children then took some considerable time as the family they were returning to was not necessarily the same, for very many reasons.

The States' provision of care, therefore, appears to have remained largely unchanged until the intervention of the UK Home Office in 1957 when the records indicate there was "*expressed anxiety about the lack of a Children's Committee in the Island*" and the Island's Bailiff was informed, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS8*. This statement led to a number of reforms that would alter significantly the nature of children's services in the Island (see Section 15).

On the 16th December 1959 the States of Jersey adopted the recommendations contained in an Act dated 16th June 1959, of the Education Committee, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS9*, which states that it:

- i) Approved a scheme for the reconstruction of the **Jersey Home for Boys** to accommodate a maximum of 35 boys and 10 girls, including suitable provision for the temporary accommodation of boys and girls remanded by the Royal Court and facilities for a small number of babies below the age of two.
- ii) Approved the estimate for building or the purchase of three **Family Group Homes**, each to accommodate up to eight children.
- iii) Approved the closure of **Westaway Crèche** when the replacement for the reconstructed (and eventually renamed) **Jersey Home for Boys** opened.
- iv) Authorised the appointment of three child care officers [to support a Children's Officer that had already been put in place].

The above decisions led to a short-lived period of naming and re-naming as the various Island authorities at the time struggled to remove the stigma associated with the existing homes. They, therefore, sought to replace the existing homes and for the children to be housed in a single home with an appropriate name to reflect modern practices. This meant that:

- The **Jersey Female Orphans Home** moved to the newly created Home for Boys and Girls by the end of August 1959. This is evidenced by the last discharge from that home and the first admission of a girl to the new home (**Exhibit TLS 10**). This all-female home had, incidentally, at some point, begun to accept the admission of younger boys with their older sisters;
- The **Home for Boys & Girls** became known as **Four Winds** on 22nd September 1959;
- This name was changed to **Granville** on 5th October 1959;
- The name was then changed again to **Haut de Mallet** on 19th February 1960; and
- Finally the name settled as **Haut de la Garenne** on 9th March 1960. This latter name was formally adopted by an Act of the States on 17th March 1960, which also formally approved the change of the Home's remit to accept the admission of both boys and girls, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS11**.

The building works necessary to establish a care facility for babies below the age of two years inevitably took considerably longer. This resulted in the **Westaway Crèche** remaining open for a number of years more, only discharging its last resident on 15th February 1966, after which its use was formally changed by the Westaway Trust (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Law 1966, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS12**.

One change at the **Westaway Crèche**, in the interim, was the establishment in 1957, by the Public Health Committee, of a **Junior Training Centre** in two rooms at those premises, for what were categorised as "severely sub-normal" children. Nine children are recorded as having been "in attendance" at its inception, which would suggest to me a form of day-care facility, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS13**.

As referenced above, the **Jersey Female Orphans Home** in Grouville closed by the end of August 1959. Part of that building was then utilised to re-house the **Junior Training Centre**, which had clearly out-grown its initial premises at the Westaway Crèche. This facility then closed in 1966/67 when the Education Department established a purpose-built care facility at **Mont-a-l'Abbe School**. In 1966/67 49 children are recorded as having attended the Junior Training Centre. The buildings that had housed the Jersey Female Orphans Home were then taken over by the Public Health Committee as staff accommodation.

The Act of Committee of June 1959, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS9**, established the basis, under which **Family Group Homes** would be created in Jersey. The first family group home opened on 17th September 1960 at **46**

Nicholson Park (St Saviour) and was for ■ children whose ages ranged from 9 months to 14yrs, at the time of placement, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS14*. There was a "house mother", who was employed by the Education Committee and a "house father", who continued with his own independent employment, but who accepted the paternal role in the household. "House parents" were permitted to have their own dependents (children or elderly parents) living with them at the same time as children in the States' care..

9.1.2 Voluntary Sector;

By 1957, **Teighmore** had closed and the "Barnardo's children" had left the Island to return to the UK. The **Sacré Coeur Orphanage** and **Brig-y-Don Convalescent and Holiday Home** continued, believed to be with their original remits, though the development of **Haut de la Garenne** understandably had an impact on the Sacré Coeur Orphanage when it materialised early in the 1960s.

The provision of child care services in the voluntary sector was extended in 1953 when **La Preference Vegetarian Children's Home** was established on the Island by the UK Vegetarian Society. It is understood to have been originally established from a former 'vegetarian guest house', whose proprietor was already a 'foster mother', into a home which also accepted the three children from a similar residential care home in Liverpool that had closed. The couple originally operating the home then continued to be those children's 'foster parents', but are likely to have established a more formal basis when the Children's Department was formally established, and commenced operating, from 1959 onwards, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS15 & TL16*.

9.1.3 Residential / family group / medically-related / "approved school" equivalent;

Family Group Homes (in their true operational context) have begun to be established and are reported under Section 9.1.1 above.

The development and evolution of fostering services (see below at Section 12) took one of two forms:- (a) under 'private' arrangements, children would be placed and funded by the birth parents; or (b) States of Jersey foster care where the child was placed and funded by the Parish Constable, latterly by the Children's Department, once established. This latter type of care is more accurately referred to as "boarded out" care and it would inevitably lead to a number of cases where foster carers might agree to take a family group of siblings. These situations would then lead to references to them as being "family group homes". However, they are not regarded as family group homes for the purposes of this witness statement.

The Children's Officer's Annual Reports from 1959 and 1960 from the newly formed Children's Department confirm that both years local young people were "committed" to UK 'Approved Schools' – 8 girls and 1 boy in 1959 and 5 girls and 2 boys in 1960, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS14 & TLS17*. The records also show that another 4 young people are in a range of 'other' types of UK placement.

9.1.4 Other;

The **St Thomas' Fallen Woman's Refuge** is believed to have become **Elizabeth House** in 1949 when it was taken over by the Elizabeth House Committee (a newly constituted 'Committee of the States') which had been formed by an Act of the States of Jersey on 18th October 1949. As far as can be established from records, its remit remained much the same as before, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS18**.

Children's Homes in Jersey: 1961 to 1990

10. I have been asked to provide a factual description of the development of the various children's homes in the Island 1961 to 1990.
- 10.1 The Children's Officer's Annual Reports (1959-1968) and the 1981 Inspection Report have provided a lot of detail on the different types of children's homes operating in the Island during this period (*as evidenced at Exhibits TLS14, 17, 19-27*). Further information was sourced from the Minutes of the Education and Health & Social Services Committees, which will all be exhibited in the next statement.

10.1.1 States Provision;

- i) **Haut de la Garenne** was the main provision throughout most of this period. The building works, initiated as a result of the decisions in 1959, eventually led to the development of a new wing to the building, which housed both staff accommodation and a facility for "babies less than two years of age". Staff and babies from the **Westaway Crèche** moved in on 16th February 1966, and the facility, which was to be known as the **Westaway Wing** was formally opened on 30th June 1966. The new wing was also said to house "improved remand facilities". Once the wing was opened, **Westaway Crèche** closed its residential provision and became a day nursery from 1966 onwards, until it was demolished to make way for H&SS staff accommodation at a much later date.

Haut de la Garenne was initially organised into three groups of children, of mixed ages and sexes up to primary age, with a fourth group of older children. The introduction of a new Superintendent in 1973 led to an upgrade to the premises and a restructuring around 'family grouping' took place, with four 'all-age' groups being developed for up to a maximum of 60 children (15 in each group).

As well as providing residential care, Haut de la Garenne also provided remand facilities for the Jersey courts, a position that continued until **Les Chenes Residential School** opened in 1978 with residential provision capable of accommodating up to 20 'older difficult children'; and newly developed, and more appropriate, remand facilities for those 'under school leaving age'. The 'remand facilities', which had been relocated and enhanced in the 1966 developments at **Haut de la Garenne**, were then recorded to be used as "single separation rooms" by the home's Superintendent under clear guidelines, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS27**. A

copy of the 'Rules for Use of Secure Rooms' is evidenced at **TLS28** although the date of this document cannot be established. At about the same time the specialist Les Chenes Residential School opened in 1979, a **Young Offenders Institute (YOI)** was opened at HMP La Moye, in the parish of St Brelade, to replace the Junior Remand Centre which had existed to that point, and which would take those young people 'on remand' who had left school and any who had been sentenced to a custodial term by a Jersey court.

The Inspection Report by the UK Department of Health and Social Security in February-March 1981, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS27*, led to a set of comprehensive recommendations, which eventually led to the closure of **Haut de la Garenne** and the taking over of the building by the Public Works Committee in 1986/1987.

In 1989 the former **Westaway Wing** was sealed from the main building and was converted for use by the Education Committee as a base for residential respite care (sessional and overnight) for children with special needs. This unit was re-named **Aviemore** at some point, a name previously used for one of the groups of children that had operated within **Haut de la Garenne**.

- ii) The development of **Family Group Homes** continued as the identified strategy for residential placements alongside **Haut de la Garenne**. The second family group home opened at **108 Clos des Sables** in the parish of St Brelade in September 1964, with [REDACTED] children being initially placed there. This home retained some consistency in that the same house parents were in charge throughout the period of its existence. However, it was forced to close in 1988/89 further to a police criminal investigation and the subsequent prosecution of the house father. It had been operating for almost 25 years by the time of its closure.
- iii) In March 1965 a third family group home opened, which was described as a double house. This home opened at **13/14 Clos De Roncier** in the parish of St Clement under the direction of the house parents who had originally opened the Nicholson Park family group home. [REDACTED] children were placed initially in this home. The sudden death of the house mother in April 1977 led to the re-organisation of the family group home provision in the Island and the decision was taken that this home would close. Upon its closure, in June 1977 the property was returned to the Housing Department.
- iv) A fourth family group home opened in May 1967 at **9-11 Blanche Pierre Close**, Le Squez in the parish of St Clement). This home had been created out of two newly-built three bedroomed 'council type' houses situated at one end of a small terrace of houses. Internally, the home had one single staircase and the properties were fully integrated as one property. The home initially accommodated [REDACTED] children and is often referred to simply as **9 Le Squez**. This was the second long-running home, but did have a number of changes of house parents; although the last set of house parents were there for almost exactly 10 years. This family group

home closed in very similar circumstances to the second home, with a police criminal investigation into the conduct of both house parents. In this case the prosecution was subsequently abandoned. In May 1990, a new house mother was put in place to organise and oversee the closure of the home.

- v) In June 1969 a fifth family group home was established in a property leased by the Housing Department at **Norcott Villa**, Norcott Road in the parish of St Saviour. This property initially housed [REDACTED] children from [REDACTED] different families. Eight years later the property owner decided to sell the property and he required vacant possession by September 1977. The house parents and the then [REDACTED] children they were looking after then transferred to the home at the temporarily empty **9 Le Squez** address.
- vi) In August 1969 the first family group home at [REDACTED] in the parish of St Saviour closed. The children and house parents moved to a newly-leased property at [REDACTED] in the parish of St Helier. The original property was then given back to the administration of the Housing Department. The house mother became ill for an extended period of over 18 months and eventually decided to retire. This led to the children having to be re-located. The home finally closed in [REDACTED]. The former house parents from [REDACTED] moved there temporarily whilst options for the future were considered. Records show that the Housing Department explored various options in respect of the premises, once vacated, but a succession of failed attempts over a two-year period to recruit any new house parents led to a decision in [REDACTED] to abandon the previous use as a family group home and to surrender the lease on the property.

Over time these developments have involved six different 'addresses' but there were only ever five '**Family Group Homes**' at any one time. Only one of the homes survived to the end of this time period ([REDACTED]). That last property was in the process of being closed down during 1990.

- vii) One outcome of the UK Inspectorate Report in 1981 was that the Housing Department started a search for suitable sites for two 'smaller' children's home. Whilst this work was well under-way, in July 1983 the long-term house mother at the **La Preference Vegetarian Children's Home** resigned and the new house parents that took over only stayed for less than ten months before they too resigned. This led to the Vegetarian Society reviewing the home's operation in Jersey, and they ultimately agreed to sell the home to the States of Jersey as a going concern. This allowed for the dropping of any vegetarian function and the twenty-bedded unit became the first new States' provision of a smaller children's home. The home, therefore, ceased to comprise part of the voluntary sector.
- viii) In January 1987 **Heathfield Children's Home** on Bagatelle Lane in the parish of St Saviours was opened as the second-required smaller children's home. This was in refurbished and remodelled premises that had been used to provide staff accommodation for the Education Department.

The new Heathfield Children's Home offered four large shared bedrooms capable of accommodating in total up to 12 residents. It was to take all the remaining residents from **Haut de la Garenne**, all of whom were older boys and girls over 11 years of age. The house had an adjoining and linked cottage and this provided accommodation to the Officer in Charge and his family.

- ix) A specialist children's home for physically-handicapped children was purchased by the local Variety Club, a charity. In September 1987 this was established at **Oakwell**, Park Estate in the parish of St Brelade. The home was a small bungalow on a private housing estate and offered permanent residential care for three children with a fourth respite-care bed. Although the home was given to the Special Educational Needs Sub-Committee of the Education Committee there was an acknowledged interest in this home on the part of the Children's Sub-Committee of the Education Committee.
- x) A further development came in October 1989 with a joint venture between the Children's Department and the Youth Service, which sought to provide a specialist provision for homeless young persons, that had been previously identified as needed in the 1981 Inspection Report. The **Homeless Young Person's Project** was established at 24 St Mark's Road in the parish of St Helier, providing supported lodgings for up to 8 young people aged 16 years and over, who would otherwise be homeless or who were struggling to maintain their residency within one of the States provided children's homes. The project was initially established by the Detached Youth Worker, a member of Youth Service staff, but within the first two years both the worker and the operation soon transferred fully to be under the Children's Department remit.

10.1.2 Voluntary Sector;

The **Sacré Coeur Orphanage** is understood to have closed its residential provision in the mid to late 1960s as the development of **Haut de la Garenne** and the **Family Group Homes** started to meet the needs of those being received into care. Many parts of the Sacré Coeur site are known to have been sold off by the French Sisters, with only the two main buildings then remaining in their ownership; the former Orphanage building was used as a day nursery until its closure in 1996.

In 1964 the remit of the **Brig-y-Don Convalescent and Holiday Home** changed so that it could accept children on welfare grounds. New admissions after that date were either made through the Children's Department or were, at the very least, known of by the Children's Department as the Children's Officer was an *ex-officio* member of the Home's Management Committee by that time. The home dropped its "convalescent and holiday home" title as a consequence of this change and became known simply as **Brig-y-Don**.

A new development in this sector at the time was the creation, in 1961, of the **Jersey Association for Youth and Friendship** (known locally as "JAYF"). This association set out to create hostel-type accommodation for young people

aged between 15 and 21 years, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS29**. Those young people helped had often left care homes and needed assistance in their lives from house parents with accommodation, support and guidance, until they were able to fend for themselves. Two hostels were opened:

(a) The first hostel, for working boys, was opened at **Basil Lodge**, Clarendon Road in the parish of St Helier in 1962. Nine boys, referred by the Children's Department, were their first residents, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS20**.

(b) In January 1966, a second hostel was opened at **Camelot**, St Saviour's Road in the parish of St Helier, with funding provided by the Jersey Round Table, a local charity, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS24**.

The Children's Officer and the Assistant Children's Officer each sat on one of the two house committees set up to oversee the operation of these two hostels.

10.1.3 Residential / family group / medically-related / "approved school" equivalent;

Annual Reports confirm that local young people were committed into the care of UK Approved Schools and to other UK placements during this period. The development of **Oakwell** (a 'medically-related' home) is recorded at 10.1.1(ix) above.

10.1.4 Other;

Work continued between the Children's Department and the Matron at **Elizabeth House**. In 1968, agreement was reached that a member of the Children's Sub-Committee would be accepted onto the Elizabeth House Committee (a separate Committee of the States), thus strengthening working relationships.

This arrangement continued until 1989 when it was decided that Elizabeth House should come under the remit of the Education Committee and the Elizabeth House Committee be disbanded, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS30**. The home was then re-named as **La Chasse Residential Family Centre**. The home then became part of the statutory Children's Department provision, although its remit remained largely the same.

Children's Homes in Jersey: 1991 to date

11. I have been asked to provide a factual description of the development of the various children's homes in the Island from 1991 to date.

11.1 The different types of children's homes operating in the island were:

11.1.1 States Provision;

All the original provisions are now closed and residential services continue to develop under the Children's Department:

- i) **Heathfield Children's Home** throughout the period appears to have operated at full-capacity. Certain changes were introduced over time: the out-dated concept of the Officer in Charge living on site with inter-linking doors, led to the staff cottage accommodation becoming integrated into the general provision of the main home. The 'shared' bedrooms were reduced in size and became either singles or doubles, with two 'bed-sit' type units being created in the cottage to support two of the older young people by providing an environment that supports their developing 'independent living' skills. The resident population remained at the ideal of 12 residents, although now it provides more room and offers a better lay out. Throughout the period in question, the home becomes increasingly challenged to accept new admissions when there is simply no other placement option available.

Over the period in question, the Home additionally established and operated an extensive 'preventative groups' provision, operating after school and during school holidays, but utilising various parts of the home and grounds, alongside extensive activities operated 'off site'. The Home targets those "at risk of reception into care" and provides respite care for families at times of particular stress and challenge.

Changes to the management arrangements for 'children's residential services' in 2004, following the acceptance of the recommendations of the Kathie Bull Report in 2002, led to the creation of a 'Children's Executive' and the dis-aggregation of **Heathfield** and **La Preference** from under the Children's Services, *as evidenced at Exhibit TLS31*. Responsibility for these two homes then located alongside youth justice work under a corporate-style parent made up of the Presidents of the Health & Social Services, Home Affairs and Education Committees (latterly to become Ministries when the States of Jersey moved to ministerial government in 2005).

In 2010/2011, this arrangement was then reversed under the recommendations of the Williamson Report in 2008 and the Implementation Plan in 2009 and responsibility for this provision reverted to Children's Services, *as evidenced at Exhibits TLS32 & 33*.

Heathfield was eventually closed in August 2011 when Health & Social Services reached agreement with the Brig-y-Don Charitable Trust to take over operational responsibility for the **Brig-y-Don** home. Following the extensive refurbishment programme concerning that property, on 4th June 2011 the **Heathfield** residents began to move into their new home. This new home provided six en-suite rooms in the main house and two 'semi-independent' bedsit units in a wing at the side of the house.

- ii) **La Preference Children's Home** has a very similar remit to **Heathfield** and a similar target population: children aged 11 year and above, mixed sex. However, this home tended to accommodate a more stable resident population and did not attempt to provide any outreach provision. Over the period, however, this home as with **Heathfield** became equally

challenged in responding to emergency placements. In times of crisis its resident population of 12 has risen to 16.

The Home experienced the same transitional arrangements under the Children's Executive. However, in the post-Williamson period it was closed when, in October 2012 **Fieldview**, formerly the **Les Chenes** residential school building, was refurbished and opened to provide individual bed-sit accommodation for six young people aged 16 years and over.

- iii) By 2000, the **Homeless Young Person's Project** evolved into the **St Mark's Adolescent Centre**, although its remit remained largely the same. It experienced an intake of an increasing number of young people, who either became homeless once aged 16 years because of frictions in the family home, or who arrive in Jersey from the UK with no viable means of financial support.

This Centre was not originally part of the Children's Executive arrangements but did come under the Executive's management briefly in 2009 as the post-Williamson arrangements were being developed. The hostel closed in August 2013 when a new arrangement was put in place by Health & Social Services with the local Shelter Trust, a local charity. New premises further up St Mark's Road in the parish of St Helier were refurbished and this opened as **Strathmore**, providing a shelter for young adults aged 16 to 25 years.

- iv) The **La Chasse Residential Family Centre** has offered a range of provisions throughout this period, including six residential bed-sits for young mothers and their babies; three flats for mothers with young children or (occasionally) both parents; a two-bedroomed 'lodge' that can accommodate two parents and a couple of young children for residential assessment and/or support; and a large public day nursery for 24 children, located in rooms to one side of the main building.

The Centre also has management responsibility for the **Blanche Pierre Family Centre** (formerly the Family Group Home at **9 Le Squez**), which was developed into a day nursery, solely for the use of relevant Children's Services families and two upstairs flats for use by young mothers/families as a transitional arrangement prior to their move into Housing Department owned accommodation.

Both units have struggled to maintain their remits to provide purpose-built nursery care, with additional units opened at various locations around the Island. In addition, the residential family centre was seen as creating too high a level of dependency for its residents, who were ill-prepared to cope independently when eventually leaving the centre. In 2003, decisions were, therefore, taken to close both facilities. The **Blanche Pierre** premises were handed back to the Housing Department, who were re-developing the whole 'Le Squez' residential site. The Department agreed to provide a new children's respite care unit to the, by now, life-long Special Needs Service in the first phase of the le Squez re-development.

La Chasse was refurbished and eventually became the new offices for the Adult Mental Health Service.

- v) **Aviemore** had continued and their services were in high demand as the needs of children on the autistic spectrum began to put increasing pressure on family life. The upper floor of the property was developed into two self-contained flats. In 2004, once the provision had transferred to the newly-established life-long Special Needs Service, the premises were utilised to re-patriate two adults on the autistic spectrum, who had been living in UK placements.

The children's [now] Short-Break Service continued to operate on the ground-floor of the property until this Service moved to its newly-built premises at **Eden House** on the re-developed Le Squez Housing Estate in the parish of St Clement in July 2009. This freed the rest of the **Aviemore** building for use by the adult part of the Short-Break Service; a function that continues to this day.

- vi) **Oakwell** continued to develop as a specialist residential/respite care unit for children and young people with multiple/profound health and social needs. This unit also moved to be managed under the life-long Special Needs Service from 2004 to 2011, when both **Eden House** and **Oakwell** returned to a newly-constituted 'Children's Services' directorate under Community & Social Services, itself a division of the Health & Social Services Department.

A very recent additional development in this area of operation has been work to a former adult respite unit at **The Haven**, which opened this year to add additional 'short break' support to children from local families in particular circumstances.

- vii) The **Les Chenes Residential School** continued with its specialist remit under the schools and colleges umbrella of the Education Department. This was until the formation of the Children's Executive, referenced in (i) above, following issues around its use and the changes implemented in the light of the Kathie Bull report's considerations and proposals. The recommendations in the report and visits to similar leading UK centres led to the building and opening of a new, 'state of the art', eight bedded secure unit named **Greenfields** in October 2006, on a site adjacent to the original Les Chenes buildings. The management of this new facility became part of the responsibilities of the newly-created Children's Executive. The 'Alternative Curriculum' functions of Les Chenes were separated off and remained under Education Department control.

In recent years, these arrangements have freed up the original Les Chenes building to be extensively refurbished and redeveloped and it became the **Fieldview** facility referenced in (ii) above in October 2012. Another consequence of these re-developments was that the former Headmaster's House on the site was vacated and refurbished and became available to be used for specialist residential purposes known as the **White House** from September 2009.

viii) As mentioned above, one of the features of the more-recent placement issues facing residential services has been the need to respond to the demands of Jersey's courts for bespoke provision for certain young people. This has led, at various times, to a range of properties being used and developed to meet specific needs, often at very short notice:

- **Newways** (a small two-bedded former family centre in St Helier) was commissioned to provide residential support for, initially, four siblings from the same family. The last resident moved to a UK foster care placement in August 2011 and the property was then returned to the administration of Jersey Property Holdings, who are developing the site.
- **Jumelle** at 17 Trinity Road in the parish of St Helier is a States of Jersey Housing Committee property, which is split into three separate flats and is used at various times to support young people in 'semi-independence' arrangements.
- **Ukvik** on Mont Felard in the parish of St Lawrence is a three-bedroomed property, which was leased in March 2011 to support initially one young male who was subsequently joined by a second resident. The expiry of the lease caused the residents to be moved into a replacement property in December 2012.
- **Casa Mia** at Bel Royal in the parish of St Lawrence is another three-bedroomed private rental property, which was leased to replace Ukvik in October 2012. There are now three residents in this property, which is still operating.
- The **White House** has been put into use on several separate occasions to support one or two young people in very specific and complex situations, and has been in use very recently.

The above is a very brief overview of States-provided facilities in the Island, especially in relation to current provision. There are other officers within the current Children's Services Senior Management Team, who are better placed than me to inform the Inquiry as to how the provision is operating today.

11.1.2 Voluntary Sector;

As stated under 9.1.1(i) above, **Brig-y-Don** is now part of the States of Jersey provision, having previously operated for extended periods when it required the assistance of a significant annual States financial grant towards the Home's regular running costs. Its remit had been extended for a second time in 1996 when the arrangements in place with the Children's Service as a nine-bedded residential unit were confirmed. This led to a period when there was far more 'outreach support' provided by the Home, mainly in supporting the re-integration of younger resident children back into their birth families. The Island's Children's Officer had been a regular *ex-officio* member of their Management Committee throughout the period of its recent history, as had the

Island's Medical Officer of Health or, in more recent times, the Medical Adviser and/or one of the Hospital Paediatricians.

The **Jersey Association for Youth and Friendship** continued to invest in, and develop, its own provision and, following the closure of both **Basil Lodge** and **Camelot**, now operated more modern accommodation at:

- **Avalon**, 55 St Mark's Road in the parish of St Helier, comprising bedsit accommodation for five boys aged 16 to -21 years.
- **Jeune House**, at Havre des Pas in the parish of St Helier, comprising bedsit accommodation for twelve girls aged 16 to 21 years.
- **Lyndale**, 3 Tower Road in the parish of St Helier, comprising six self-catering flat-lets with shared toilet/wash/laundry facilities.
- **Bryan Skinner House**, 99 Halkett Place in the parish of St Helier, comprising bedsit accommodation of six young people aged 21 to 25 years.

Other developments during this period have been the opening by the **Causeway Association**, a charitable trust, of properties, first at **Lempriere**, St Helier, and then at **Southwood House**, 30 Belmont Road, St Helier, which have operated as bedsit-type accommodation for young mothers and their children, often when experiencing housing difficulties.

Also in 2002 the local **Les Amis** charity set up a respite care home for children and young people at the lower end of the autistic spectrum, called **Maison Allo**, in a property on the Les Ametots Estate, Bagatelle Lane, St Saviour. The home provides short-break support, including overnight stays.

11.1.3 Residential / family group /medically-related / "approved school" equivalent;

UK placements continue to be used for a range of specialist needs, including acute in-patient 'Tier 4' CAMHS services; 'therapeutic' needs; and specialist autistic spectrum disorder placements. Reliance on this option decreased significantly post 2000 before increasing again, often in response to the requirements of Jersey's courts but also further to the creation of "Guardians" further to the development of the Children (Jersey) Law 2002, introduced in September 2005 and demands for the best possible placement for a child or young person, even if it is not possible or practical to provide that in Jersey.

11.1.4 Other;

There are none that I am aware of at this time.

11.2 The statutory basis of the voluntary homes and who they were controlled by and the regulatory framework^[E1] governing homes;

The Children (Jersey) Law 1969 first introduced the concept of "voluntary homes" regulation and this has remained and has been expanded with the Children (Voluntary Homes)(Jersey) Order 2005, under the 2002 Law.

The reality of these provisions, as I understand them in the primary legislation, is that they call on the Minister following the move to ministerial government (previously the Committee) to keep a register of any voluntary homes. They allow the Minister to impose conditions on those homes, if he sees fit, through subordinate Orders. Under the 1969 Law, once registered, any home was only required to notify the then Committee of any changes that would affect that registration.

Given that there have only ever been a couple of homes on the Island (at any one time) that would have been covered by these provisions (**Brig-y-Don** and **La Preference** when they were introduced; and **Brig-y-Don** and **Maison Allo** in more recent times) it is probably no surprise that no formal register has, to my knowledge, ever been maintained. At various times the Children's Service issued annual certificates of registration (signed by the Children's Officer/Children's Service Manager), confirming the nature and number of placements each home provided. Since the introduction of the Voluntary Homes Orders, a format for local inspection and registration has been introduced, based on current UK models. This was utilised in the case of **Brig-y-Don** until its closure, and in the case of **Maison Allo**.

11.3 The statutory basis of the States of Jersey homes and who they were controlled by and the regulatory framework[E2] governing homes;

The reality for all residential care homes on the Island, provided originally by the Committee, and subsequently by the Minister, whether for children and young people or for the vulnerable or aging adults, is that none of this provision has ever been overseen by an independent, regulatory authority, with powers to inspect and impose change to any home that is seen to be failing or below the required standard. This is about to change: the States Assembly has very recently agreed to introduce the Regulation of Care (Jersey) Law 201_ with a regulatory commission to be established to oversee the care provided. It is intended that all children's Homes (States and Voluntary) will come under this new regulatory framework.

11.4 The inspection framework governing the homes, including details of the Home Office inspections which took place on the Island, the findings of such inspections and any appendices;

When the Children's Department was established in Jersey in 1959, the UK Central Government department with responsibility for child care services was the Home Office. The Home Office established an Inspectorate with the duty to report to the Secretary of State. Arrangements were apparently made with the UK at that time to ensure that the services of the Inspectorate would be available to Jersey by invitation of the States Assembly.

I have seen references at various times to inspections by the Home Office in 1964, 1971 and 1981, but I have only ever seen a copy of the February-March 1981 inspection report, which was completed by the Department of Health and Social Security, Social Work Service, Southern Region and which is held by the Jersey Archive Service, as evidenced at **Exhibits TLS27**.

In December 2002 Kathie Bull, an independent UK Ofsted inspector, was invited by the Education Committee to undertake a "Review of the Principles, Practices and Provision for Children & Young People with EBD in the Island of Jersey". Ms Bull produced an initial report and a further "Outcome of Action Group Deliberations Report" six months later in June 2003, as evidenced at **Exhibits TLS31**.

A report by UK expert Andrew Williamson in 2008 entitled "An Inquiry into Child Protection in Jersey" recommended some form of external inspection of Looked-After Children's Services. In January 2012 the Scottish 'Care Inspectorate' published its report entitled "States of Jersey – Inspection of Services for Looked After Children". That Inspectorate returned the following year and in September 2013 published its "Report of a follow-up inspection of services for looked after children in the States of Jersey", as evidenced at **Exhibits TLS32, 33, 34 & 35**.

Fostering services

12. I have been asked to provide a factual description of the developments of fostering services in Jersey from 1945 to date:

It is difficult to establish exactly when fostering, in any sense, first started operating in Jersey. The notion of someone acting as a foster parent or carer has long been established as a legitimate means of one adult looking after another adult's child or children as if they were their own.

This principle of fostering has many possible applications, especially when applied to a small island community with the particular issues that Jersey has faced over the years, including:

- limited social welfare services (in the literal sense) at various times;
- restricted housing availability, and restrictive housing laws;
- high numbers of itinerant workers from the mainland and abroad supporting essential local agriculture and (latterly) tourism industries;
- a resident population who had to make a rapid decision on whether they would send their children on the last ferry to the UK, to be looked after by others, whether family or not, when the German Occupying Armed Forces were about to arrive in 1940;
- managing the aftermath of not just the 'war years' but the very particular circumstances of the 'occupation years';
- managing the return to the Island of husbands, children and families, whether from UK placements, concentration camps, or from fighting in the War;

- managing the reality of babies born during the occupation, who would have been classed as 'illegitimate' and whose parentage may have been in question; and
- a modern society where Jersey born residents are now, officially, in the minority, leading to the majority of resident families not having easy access to support in respect of their parenting and care duties for extended family members.

There is no question that the practice of fostering in one sense or another, with or without financial assistance being provided by the birth parent(s), has been a feature of Island life for a very long time. The 'Loi (1940) sur la Protection de l'Enfance' was the earliest control over 'private fostering' arrangements, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS36**. The development of a Children's Department in 1959 and the appointment of a Children's Officer undoubtedly led to actions that sought to regularise a system that had been in place in some form from well before the Occupation.

It is my understanding that the provisions of a local 'Poor Law' (or whatever the local equivalent was at the time) led to the Constables in each of the Island's twelve parishes being able to fund boarding-out arrangements where a parishioner was unable to look after his/her own child or children and someone else had come forward (or had been identified by whatever means) and who had offered to undertake the task in return for some financial assistance with the costs they would inevitably incur.

If the parents had the funds, and the farm workers might well have been an example of this, they may have paid the costs direct. We certainly know from the records of Haut de la Garenne that itinerant French farm workers frequently arrived at the home and paid for the home to accommodate their children during the week whilst the parents were working – it has to be reasonable to expect that this was happening in the community as well.

The first Annual Report on the Children's Section in 1959 confirms that the Island's first Children's Officer took over the supervision of "a small number of foster homes", and she confirms that there were 32 boarded-out children by December 1959, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS1**. By the end of the following year, the 1960 Report confirms there were 97 children being supervised in foster homes and the numbers increased again in 1961 when 125 children were reported to be in 'foster homes and lodgings', as evidenced at **Exhibits TLS18 & 19**.

One of the difficulties in interpreting such historical data is knowing what was defined as 'fostering' or 'boarded-out' or any other term associated with such a provision. By 1962 the Children's Officer in her Annual Report had further analysed the reported numbers and there was separation of those in 'foster homes and lodgings' (fostering organised by the States) from those that were simply 'privately placed in foster homes and supervised' (private fostering).

12.1 Private fostering;

This is an arrangement where the birth parent (or parents) agrees for another individual/couple/family to look after their child 'as if they were their own'. The arrangement is arranged by the birth family, who meet the costs of any arrangement. It is my understanding that such arrangements have commonly existed for a very long time in Jersey.

This should not be a surprise for all the reasons that I highlighted earlier. A relatively isolated small Island community is bound to require some form of private arrangement and a community acting as the parent is still a common feature of communities in many parts of the world today.

The development of a Children's Department in Jersey led to professional staff becoming involved in the oversight and/or supervision of these arrangements. The reported figures from 1962 show that 44 of 136 fostering arrangements in Jersey that year were such private placements.

The development of the Children (Jersey) Law 1969 saw the first introduction of a duty on parents, and those accepting 'placements', to notify the Children's Department of any such private arrangements. The needs of a modern society, however, have inevitably changed and the reliance on this type of support has certainly diminished over time.

The more modern history of private fostering in Jersey, however, is no different, I would suggest, than anywhere else in the United Kingdom. These arrangements, though probably limited in number, are notoriously under-reported in most local authorities and extensive research studies over the years have shown that the greater the resources targeted at this issue, the greater the number of arrangements that are ultimately identified.

12.2 Fostering organized by the States.

The analysis of the 1962 fostering figures, highlighted above, clearly show that the balance of the fostering arrangements (136 – 44) mean 92 fostering placements were organised by the States. The means of supporting these placements was the active involvement of professional officers in the approving and supporting of the foster parents as then, and now foster carers; the agreeing of the details of the placement; and the paying of a 'Boarding-Out' payment in recognition of the costs involved in feeding, clothing and supporting those children 'in someone else's home'.

The introduction of legislation clarified the responsibilities involved in boarded-out arrangements. Any references to the term 'fostering' in that same legislation generally refers to 'private fostering' arrangements.

The role of the 'extended birth family' in any fostering role is an added complexity, as this particular type of placement is now increasingly seen as the first choice for any placement; but can only be achieved if supported by some level of state funding and support. This has led, over the years, to the development at various times of: 'friends and family' placements; 'kin-ship care'; and, most recently, 'connected persons' placements. All of these form part of the States' provision.

My own experience of fostering in Jersey was one of inheriting a very long list of 70+ foster carers in 2001, with only just over 40 individual children actually placed in foster care. There were many people who thought they might be in a position to offer a placement and, in fairness, previously had provided one. The problem was that limited and very expensive accommodation in the Island; combined with the very high cost of living inevitably drove caused both partners' in a relationship to have to work. Together with limited 'on Island' family support; this all conspired to make the act of actually securing a foster placement very difficult indeed.

These issues led to a thorough review of the particular circumstances of all those on the list and the removal of potential carers acknowledged that a placement was not likely to be possible within the next twelve months. This effectively reduced the number of available foster carers on the list to around 30.

Significant investments in improving the structure, conditions, training and payment of foster carers from 2006-2008 did much to modernise and strengthen the provision locally, but the reality is that it remains extremely difficult to recruit.

Various attempts at some form of professional fostering litter our history. However, none have actually ever delivered a viable service. A new foster care initiative is about to be launched in 2014 and we can only hope that this proves to be more successful.

The reality is that it is a very difficult and challenging task looking after a third party's child or young person in your own home when, often, both the child or young person and their parent(s) actually desire to live together as a family unit. This fostering task is made even more difficult in a small Island where the small distances involved mean that the natural family members will inevitably come across each other in everyday life.

Adoption services

13. I have been asked to provide a factual description of the developments of adoption services in Jersey:

Prior to the introduction of a local Adoption Law in 1947, any on-Island adoptions would have been by way of an informal arrangement between the birth mother (and/or her family) and those who took over the care of the child.

There is no doubt that many single parents and/or poor families would not have been able to cope with any new arrival. As a result, the Parish Constables (acting, in those days, as the "father of the parish" and administrator of welfare arrangements) were key to deciding an appropriate outcome. The only realistic option may well have been to remove the infant from the Island to be transferred elsewhere where adoption was a legal process.

Within the British Empire at the time, adoption was being pioneered in New Zealand. In 1881 New Zealand is believed to have had the earliest known

adoption legislation in the British Empire, closely followed by Canada, Australia and South Africa. Many of these countries in the early 20's formalised their arrangements with, at the time, comprehensive adoption legislation. It is therefore no surprise that Jersey chose these destinations as their chosen options for emigration to solve local adoptive needs.

The earliest local adoption records indicate two key aspects to any such 'placement':

- i) The Parish Constable was required to approve the decision to place the child and funding the practical arrangements required for any placement;
- ii) The Medical Officer of Health was required to certify that the baby was fit to travel to the intended placement.

Records show that babies were sent, at different times, to each of the above destinations, an example of this is evidenced at **Exhibit TLS37**. It is said that local girls, wanting to start a new life, were offered free passage if they accompanied one of these babies to their destinations.

It is clear from the admission records of the **St Thomas' Fallen Women's Refuge**, and the recorded outcomes in those records, that this played a major part in supporting young mothers and I am sure this would have been key to supporting moves to any placements, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS38**.

13.1 Post-war 1947 law;

It is my understanding that the Adoption (Jersey) Law 1947 was introduced to put in place as quickly as possible provisions that would secure any child, who was born during the Occupation years with those who had brought the child up for a period of at least two years, even if parental consent had not been sought. This was clearly a pragmatic response to situations where the parentage of any babies may have been in doubt; the child's father may have been away fighting during the war; the child may, or may not, have been considered illegitimate, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS39**.

At around this time, the **St Thomas' Fallen Women's Refuge** was being taken over by the Elizabeth House Committee. This was entirely consistent with the States wishing to have a greater control over any arrangements being made around adoption issues.

The development of the Children's Department in 1959, as referenced previously, meant that the Island's new Children's Officer quickly developed close working relationships with **Elizabeth House**, and her department quickly took up responsibilities for overseeing any adoptive placements.

The introduction of a more modern Adoption (Jersey) Law 1961, introduced in March 1962, led to there being a joint responsibility with the Probation Service

of the time for undertaking any 'Guardian ad Litem' duties required by the Courts in considering adoption applications locally.

The records in the sixties show between 20 and 50 babies placed for adoption in any one year, some in Jersey, some in Guernsey and some in the UK. Closer working relationships were being developed with UK South Coast authorities, most notably Southampton, to identify appropriate placements. The Isle of Man, as another Crown Dependency was also approached at the time.

13.2 Records kept in relation to birth parents and more generally;

Early records were created probably, given their key role in the process, by the Medical Officer of Health of the day. Those records were then passed to the Public Instruction Committee when the 1947 Law was introduced and on to the Children's Department on its inception in 1959. Those early records are very basic but do record information on birth parents, where known.

At some point during the course of legislative development, the requirement for an Adoption Register was introduced and the Superintendent Registrar became charged with maintaining the Register – an arrangement that still exists today. This is the official local record of adoptions of Jersey-born children from that point in time.

Later records held by the Children's Service become more comprehensive and there emerges the joining of the two elements of the modern adoption record – the individual case record of the adopted child, with the assessment and approval record of the adoptive parents.

13.3 Whether fostering is or was a platform for adoption;

The notion of fostering as a platform for adoption is a relative modern-day concept. The numbers of babies given up for adoption in Jersey, as in the UK, decreased noticeably through the 1970's and 1980-'s. By the 1990's; there were very few babies for adoption locally.

My direct experience, on being appointed to head the Adoption Services in 2001, was that there had only been one adoption (which had been of a baby) in the previous four years. There was a relatively long list of local couples who wanted to adopt, but all of these at the time were clear that they only wanted babies and not older children.

Between 2006 and 2008 further investment was made into the fostering and adoption services, as referenced previously, and this did allow for the development of better training and support to prospective adopters, which allowed them to consider the placement of older local children. Jersey's record in recent times is much better in this regard, and adoption is now firmly established as a viable option for the placement needs of babies and older children.

13.4 Whether adoption within the Island was feasible and the alternatives where not feasible (especially relationship with Guernsey in this respect).

Adoption within any small island is always going to be a challenge and certainly, historically, options 'off Island' were probably regarded as likely to be more favourable than any 'on Island'.

The Island's relationship with Guernsey, under a reciprocal adoption arrangement, has always been, and remains, strong. This is seen by both Islands as a simple solution for local babies given up freely for adoption.

Older children often present more challenging needs and this has led to a much wider search for appropriate placements, often across the UK.

The needs of local childless couples have also resulted in a not insignificant number of 'inter-country' adoptions, mainly from Thailand and China, but from Eastern Europe as well. There is an inevitable financial cost to being able to pursue this option, both in the assessment, approval, and practical arrangements for facilitating the transfer of any babies from those countries. In common with these arrangements elsewhere, it is my understanding that there has been a significant reduction in babies available as many of those countries improve their living conditions and families are better able to meet their needs. However, I have not been directly involved in this type of work for some considerable time and there will be those that are better placed to give the Inquiry a more accurate current picture.

Documentation/Records

14. I have been asked to give a factual description and understanding of:

14.1 The documentation kept in relation to each children's home;

The earliest records are large admission and/or discharge registers for the main homes. These are very comprehensive but often lack any sort of detail into the lives of those that were resident.

The development of the Children's Department led to the development of much more detailed files being produced on each individual child within **Haut de la Garenne** and I can confirm that I have accessed these records at various times and they all still exist and are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, intact. Examples of extracts are evidenced at **Exhibit TLS40**. There is a continued maintenance of the Admissions' Register alongside the retention of documents, such as daily diaries, appointment diaries, staff rotas, etc, etc.

Any other homes that have been developed over the intervening years would all have kept a similar file on each child placed, alongside similar diaries etc. These records were traditionally kept within each home but, in more recent times, and as space became limited, the records were moved to different parts of the Health & Social Services estate for secure storage. This position continued until the development of the Jersey Archive Centre, and the transfer of these most sensitive records to their care.

- 14.2 I have been asked to provide my understanding of what documentation is held by the Health & Social Services Department and the States Greffe in relation to children's homes and, in particular, minutes of the Children's Sub-Committee meetings (and those of its predecessors).

The Children's Department or Children's Service, as it became, would also have created a case file for the children and families the Department worked with. Many of the earliest examples are likely to be family files as the work with the first child is then developed when a second, third or fourth (or more) child is born.

I have seen records that indicate that in 1993 there was the identified need to create some space within the filing systems of the then Children's Service. I believe a policy decision was made for many large historic family files should be significantly reduced in size to a front sheet only giving 'basic details'; a record of any movements in care; and any official court documents. I am not clear exactly how these individual files were selected, but I know it has left gaps in the information available when some of those applying for access to their personal data, namely their care records.

The Service only really moved to single child files in the 1990's and early 2000's. These records are retained within the department and are transferred to the Jersey Archive Centre once they have been closed for a specified period.

The development of any local Committee of the States, as I have always understood it, led to the appointment of a dedicated Committee Clerk, whose job was to ensure that accurate minutes were made of any committee (or sub-committee) meeting. The Committee Clerk then filed these minutes together with any reports presented to the meetings.

It has always been my understanding that two copies of each minute book and associated reports was made – one being held by that department and one transferred to the States Greffe at the end of each year for formal archive and storage. In addition, there were also copies of the minutes and reports that may have been kept and filed by the various officers attending those meetings.

I can confirm that I have seen and read copies of many of these minutes and reports over the years and they are extremely detailed in their content. The regular reports to the Children's Sub-Committee always included a report from the Superintendent of Haut de la Garenne, which gives extensive details of every child admitted, discharged or transferred; alongside any issues or problems that may have arisen with a particular child and with details of any staff changes or issues, as evidenced at **Exhibit TLS41**.

The Children's Officer's Reports include details of any Orders to be sought or granted by the Royal Court on individual children and this report updates the sub-committee on the work undertaken during the previous period and any problems they may have encountered.

The Committee receives reports on any areas of policy development they wish to review. Such matters are then referred up to the full Education Committee in respect of any policy issues that may require a decision over whether to support it and its resourcing implications.

These records will be able to provide evidence of any children's issues discussed at any particular meeting, during any particular period of time that this system existed. The records for the main committees involved (Education and, later, Health & Social Services) will exist in some form for all periods up until the Island's move to Ministerial Government and the development (and recording) of Ministerial Decisions.

The records for the Children's Sub-Committee will exist for the period 1959 to 1989 when, I believe, the system may have changed to one where a nominated member of the Education Committee was selected to take responsibility for the Children's Service, or any other specialist area. The various sub-committees were then disbanded, and more powers were vested in the professional officers for that particular service. Again, all of this should be verified by the States Greffe, who will be able to confirm the precise details.

Children's Services

15. I have been asked to give a factual description and understanding of the development of Children's Services from 1945 to date, specifically in relation to 'who had responsibility for children'?

As previously stated, the 'Children's Department' came into being in 1959 and was an essential element of the remit of the Education Department of the day, which reported to the Education Committee.

Children's Services developed under that umbrella over the years, competing at various times with (a) the equally taxing needs of an evolving Education Service in the Island, both 'post war' and into more modern times; and (b) the needs of a much wider and even more complex Health & Social Services remit given the greater range of demands on resources from 1996 to date.

External reporting and oversight has been provided at various times first by the Home Office and later by other linked and experienced groups and professionals. Over the years all have visited and inspected the provision of local services and have made various recommendations. The ability of local services to respond has inevitably been constrained by the limiting of resources that available for the task. Many recommendations were formally costed and considered, and, even if the principle of the proposals were approved, the level of funding available may have been insufficient to meet the desired outcomes.

A Jersey Child Protection Committee (now the Safeguarding Partnership Board) was developed in the mid-1990's to bring together all the relevant local agencies working to protect children in Jersey. This Committee has also

developed its remit over the years and now has an Independent Chair, appointed from outside the Island, and its own Professional Officer and support staff. Whilst it does not currently have any statutory basis, it does lead the safeguarding arrangements for children and young people on the Island.

Today, Children's Services are generally considerably larger and better resourced than anything that has existed at any point in the Island's past. The judgement of whether they are good enough to serve the needs of the most vulnerable in our community is always going to be a debatable point.

Guidance

16. I have been asked to comment on the extent to which guidance was published and provided to individuals who worked within the child care system and on any legislation guidance:

Any development of legislation locally goes through a complex process. The service that identifies the need for any particular legislation or legislative change takes on the responsibility of outlining and reporting on those, often very complex, needs that should be addressed by that legislation. These reports then go through a system of first departmental, then Ministerial, consideration and, if approved, this leads to a system of Green or White Paper development and consultation.

Where the principle of introducing the legislation is agreed, then law-drafting time is allocated, but the originating, requesting department or service will be expected to provide an 'instructing officer' to lead and guide the process of legislative development. This person is expected to continue to undertake his normal employment duties at the same time, without additional resources being provided.

The issue then of any additional resources required to introduce this legislation' is then often the aspect that may halt the legislative change as the associated costs identified may be beyond that which the politicians at the time are prepared, or able, to commit to.

From my personal experience, the introduction of the Children (Jersey) Law 2002 (in September 2005) is an interesting example of where this process may not have been entirely successful. The legislation was eventually introduced three years after it was drafted when there were said to be no additional resource requirements to introduce this legislation. Given that this was expected to be Jersey's response to the introduction of the Children Act 1989 in England and Wales, which introduced a comprehensive review of the law with considerable resources provided by the UK Government to support its introduction and implementation, this had to be a questionable statement.

It was clearly hoped that the omission of: any children in need provisions under the legislation – and effectively removing the requirement for a range of early intervention services - and the failure to designate a child with a disability as a "child in need"; added to the fudging of the issues concerning the appointment

of Guardians and lawyers in court proceedings representing children. This all meant that the existing resources available were expected to cope with any new demands. The 'Williamson' review clearly showed, however, that this had not happened. Even the proposals to address the identified deficiencies had to be revised downwards, prior to implementation.

Once legislation is put in place, within the States of Jersey there is no local Policy Unit, which can take the legislation and develop appropriate practice guidance to those actually running the services so that they, in turn, can develop the policy and procedure that is required by the front line staff delivering the services.

Almost every 'review' or 'inspection report' I have read relating to the Island's Children's Services refers to a lack of local policy and procedure and no matter what efforts are made by service management at the various times, this deficiency is not addressed. Any documents that have been produced were often 'practitioner led' and those practitioners had often come from practice outside the Island and were not fully familiar with the peculiarities of the local legislation – the development was therefore inevitably limited and stilted.

The view of the local legislators appears to have been that because any front line professional has relatively easy access to good quality, local, legal advice from the Law Officers' Department, there should be little or no need for any detailed practice guidance. The department often purchases copies of the new legislation so that a copy would be available to any professional who needed it, but that assumed the individual was capable of interpreting it in the way that was intended. In my own experience, this was never easy to do.

The reality in practice, of course, is quite the opposite of the above. With new, technical and precise legislation I consider it important that there should be very clear and detailed guidance on exactly how practitioners are expected to deliver their services. Such guidance should not be that which exists elsewhere, say with a local authority in the UK, because the Island's and community is very different. The solution of adopting piecemeal a raft of UK policy and procedure simply does not work. This is a problem that, in my experience, Jersey is yet to resolve satisfactorily.

17. I confirm that I am willing to give oral evidence to this Inquiry

Statement of Truth

I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

Signed 

Tony Le Sueur

Dated 28-7-14

Children's Homes in Jersey 1862 - 2014

	1862	1867	1879	1886	1901	1932	1934	1938	1949	1953	1957	1959	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1969	1977	1978	1984	1987	1988	1989	1990	1994	1997	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014																																			
TYPE & NAME OF PROVISION																																																																											
STATES PROVISION:																																																																											
Jersey Female Orphans Home	Opens 1862										closes August 1959																																																																
Jersey Home for Boys/Jersey Industrial School		Opens 1867					closes as Home for Boys in March 1960 - becomes Haut de la Garenne																																																																				
Westaway Creche											Opens 1934										closes February 1966																																																						
Haut de la Garenne											Opens under new title in March 1960										closes in January 1987																																																						
La Preference Children's Home																					Opens as 'State Provision' in 1984										closes October 2012																																												
Heathfield Children's Home																					Opens in January 1987										closes August 2011																																												
Brig-y-Don Children's Home																															Opens June 2011																																												
Newways																										Opens January 2005					closes August 2011																																												
Jumelle																															Opens August 2006																																												
Fieldview																															Opens October 2012																																												
White House																															Opens September 2009																																												
Ulvik																															Mar-11		Dec-12																																										
Case Mia																															Opens October 2012																																												
46 Nicholson Park											Opens September 1960										closes August 1969																																																						
108 Clos des Sables											Opens September 1964										closes 1988																																																						
13/14 Clos de Roncier											Opens March 1965										closes June 1977																																																						
9-11 Blanche Pierre Close (Le Squez)																					Opens May 1967										closes 1990																																												
Norcott Villa																					Jun-69		Sep-77																																																				
																					Aug-69		Aug-77																																																				
Oakwell																					Opens September 1987																																																						
Aviemore Respite Home																					Opens 1989										closes as 'childrens' provision July 2009																																												
Eden House																															Opens June 2009																																												
The Haven																															Opens																																												
Homeless Young Person's Project																															Opens '89										closes as HYPP 2000																																		
St Mark's Adolescent Hostel																																									Opens as SMAC 2000										closes August 2013																								
Les Chenes Residential School																															Opens in 1978										closes October 2006																																		
Greenfields Secure Unit																																									Opens October 2006																																		
Elizabeth House											Opens under new title in 1949										closes as Elizabeth House in 1989																																																						
La Chasse Residential Family Centre																					Opens under new title 1989										closes 2003																																												
VOLUNTARY SECTOR:																																																																											
Teighmore (Barnado's)											Opens as Barnardo's Home in 1879										closes 1938																																																						
Sacre Couer Orphanage											Opens 1901										closes residential provision in late 1960's																																																						
Brig-y-Don Convalescent & Holiday Home											Opens 1932										closes for refurbishment and becomes 'States Provision'																																																						
La Preference Vegetarian Children's Home											Opens 1953										closes as 'Vegetarian Home' in 1984 - becomes 'States Provision'																																																						
Maison Allo (Les Amis Inc.)																										Opens 2002																																																	
OTHER:																																																																											
St Thomas' Fallen Women's Refuge											Opens 1886										becomes Elizabeth House in 1949																																																						
Causeway House																										Opens 1994																		Closed 2005																															
Southwood House																										Opens 1997																																																	
Basil Lodge											Opens 1962										closes 2000																																																						
Camelot																					Opens January 1966																																																						
Avalon																																																																											
Jeune House																										Opens 2004																																																	
Lyndale																										Opens 1994																																																	
Bryan Skinner House																																																																											
Strathmore (Jersey Shelter Trust)																																																																											
Junior Training Centre											Opens 1957 in Westaway Creche -										closes in Grouville Annex 1967																																																						

Exhibit TLS2

Entry from Westaway Crèche Admission Register

Child's Surname.

Christian Names.

Age

Father

Mother

Deceased.

Date

51 V

Child admitted from Bing-Y-Dou at request of

[redacted] mother died when baby 1 day old.

Feeds. Breast milk (modified) 5 gms.

B.W. on admission 10 lbs. 6 gms. Hand increased to 5 1/2 gms.

March.

Happy & contented baby is doing very well on
lucerne diet. Tetanus, almost closed.

10.4.52.

Child develops Broncho-pneumonia. Seen by
Dr. O'Connor; given 500,000 Penicillin & sent
to General Hospital.

21.4.52

Returned from General Hospital.

Aug 1953

Doing well in Texas.

Aug 9.53.

Pyrexia.

October 29.

Seen by Mr. Halliwell, who advises circumcision,

9.12.53

Hospital for circumcision.

12.12.53

Came back from Hospital. to have saline baths &
Tulle gras dressings.

Feb.

Has recurrent boils. Vaccine given. Successful.

7.4.54.

Immunisation

1 cc. Antidiphtheria & Whooping cough

Mantoux test - re

12.4.54

B.C.G. given

Discharged to Auntie

54. V

Sex

Date and Place of Birth.

[REDACTED] St. Helen

Religion. ✓

c. 18.

268

Chargeable to

St. Helen ✓

Date of Admission

[REDACTED] si.

Condition on Admission

clean & well nourished
apparently healthy

Exhibit TLS6

St Thomas' Fallen Woman's Refuge Register Entry

25/39

1898
Nov: 1st

42.
C. E.

Nov: 5th

Sent to

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dec 1898.

Left the home, it is
hoped to return to her
relatives

an inebriate. ~~the~~
Brought by Miss [REDACTED]
Seven years a widow.
Came to ferry seven
months ago. Has been
a cook.
Says she has acquired
the habit of intoxication
while i ferry.

Exhibit TLS7

JEP Article Monday 21 July 2014

**Includes photo of a plaque demonstrating the number of Channel
Island evacuees cared for in Stockport**



Under the Clock

Are you the lady who left a message up north?

I'VE been asked to help solve a mystery that involves a Jersey family.

Jean Ashley, writing from Northallerton, explains that someone from Jersey left a request for information at the North Yorkshire Records Office which was for information on the Leggett family. As this was Mrs Ashley's maiden name, she would like to get in touch with the person in Jersey. However, the entry was not very clear and she is not sure if the name or address is correct. It seems to read 'Mrs. Grant(?), Le Jardin de Dev???, Fauvic, Grouville, Jersey'. Mrs Ashley is currently researching her ancestors and would be very keen to speak to the lady in question. She can be contacted by email at jeanashley@talktalk.net.

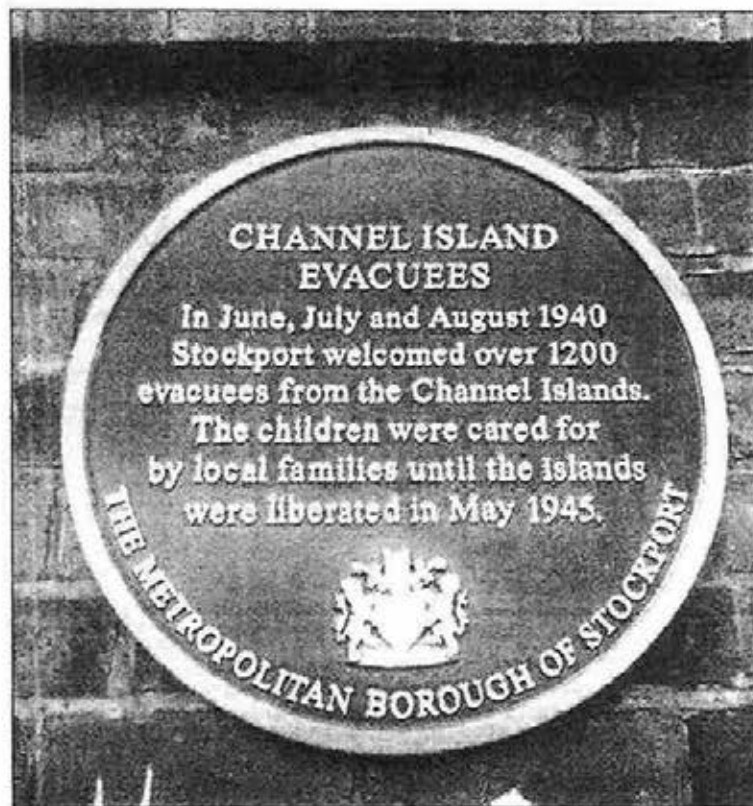
Reminder of harder histories

A READER who visited Stockport recently sent in this photo of a plaque that surely means a lot to some Islanders.

My correspondent said that they were surprised to come across the sign because they had not realised how many young Channel Islanders were evacuated to the town.

It's nice to know that the inhabitants have a permanent

reminder of the role they played in helping people from Jersey and Guernsey through such a poignant period of our history. It must have been an incredibly difficult experience for those young people who were taken away from their families for their own safety and I'm sure that the north of England must have been a real culture shock for many of them.



The evacuees plaque in Stockport

Earthquake: that cause quite a ping

MONDAY's earthquake many Islanders quite a f but in some parts of the v they are part of everyday li

I discovered an interesting site which gives real-time i mation on earthquakes as happen and on Monday Jer earthquake showed up as a bi dot not far south of Corbière.

However, if you visit the site, take a look at Japan, w is lit up like a Christmas tree coloured dots showing the va strengths of each quake, lig up all over the Island.

And every time a light c on it's accompanied by a pin noise. The resulting sound is a continuous musical, cacopl of pings, which is rather f nating.

The website, for those are interested, is at www.earthquakestoday.com and follow link to Japan.

Temps Passé

From the archives of the Jersey Evening Post Established in 18



Exhibit TLS8

Société Jersiaise Annual Bulletin for 1999

Extract from Article titled Education in Jersey Part III 1952-1970

by John Le Marquand

Page 485 – 486

The foundations laid for education in agriculture and horticulture

In 1963 the Education Committee decided that there was an urgent need for a wide range of courses to be available to the Agricultural and Horticultural industries. With the full co-operation of the States Agricultural Committee a site was chosen at Howard Davis Farm to construct the Training Centre. In 1964 the first Director, Denis Shaw, who had obtained a National Diploma in Horticulture at Pershore Agricultural College, was appointed. The appointment was symptomatic of the prevailing philosophy of the Committee of Education of the day. He was given an abundance of freedom and was expected to pioneer the work at the Centre. This he undoubtedly did with great energy, enthusiasm and dedication.

The centre was well-sited and obtained excellent co-operation from the Howard Davis Farm staff. Land and glasshouse units were made available for both demonstration and experimental work. In 1965 there were four different courses for fifty students and by the end of the decade there were twelve courses with a student roll-call of over two hundred. Over the years the emphasis swung away from purely commercial aspects of glasshouse crops, vegetables and agricultural produce to the nursery trades, parks and gardens and the domestic amateur gardener.

Establishment of the Children's Department

The Bailiff informed the President of Education, in 1957, that the Home Office had expressed anxiety about the lack of a Children's Committee in the Island. In January 1958 the States charged the Education Committee to convene a meeting of the Presidents of the relevant committees, the Constables of the twelve Parishes, and others, concerned with the welfare of children, and review the present arrangements. On the 29th of May, the Committee reported back to the States seeking the approval in principle, of a Memorandum and the appointment of a professional Children's Officer.

The Memorandum showed that the administrative responsibility for children in need of care was placed mainly on the Public Health and Education Committees and the legal and financial control was divided between the Royal Court, the Finance Committee and the Constables of the twelve parishes. The Education Committee was of the opinion that the present arrangements for children in need of institutional care were open to serious criticism. Children often lived a life, which was too different from the conditions in a normal home. Members of the Committee had visited East Sussex and the County Council Chief Children's Officer had given valuable help and guidance on the way ahead for Jersey. The practice in England, since the passing of the 1948 Children's Act, had been the formation of a separate Children's Committee. The Memorandum recommended that the Children's Officer should be appointed to the staff of the Education Department and that the Children's Committee should be a sub-committee of Education. It came very much of a shock to realise that the number of children in public care in Jersey was twice as high as the average figure for children's authorities in the United Kingdom.

The Committee's proposals could be summarised in order of priority as follows:-

1. Appointment of Children's Officer.
2. Financial and executive responsibility for the welfare of children should be in the hands of the Education Committee.
3. Amalgamation of the existing Boys' and Girls' Homes and Westaway Crèche.

4. Building or acquisition of three Cottage Homes each accommodating six to eight children.
5. Preparation of new legislation to consolidate and extend the existing Children's Law and to incorporate within it provision for the setting-up of a Juvenile Court.

On the 15th of July, 1959, the Committee announced to the States the appointment of Miss P. L. Thornton as Children's Officer. As a result of a thorough survey by the Children's Officer, the Education Committee approved a memorandum and accordingly decided to make further recommendations to the States: - that they authorise the appointment of three Child Care Officers and include in the 1960 estimates a sum for the building of three Family Group homes (Cottage homes). Analysis of the 89 children in three Children's homes suggested that between 25 and 30 should either return to their own families or, if suitable foster homes could be found, be boarded out. Approximately the same number should be accommodated in Family Group homes. Haut de la Garenne was established as a mixed home for boys and girls and on completion of a nursery wing the children from the Westaway Crèche would join them.

The prevailing conditions in the Children's Homes in the early 1950s were something akin to Dickensian. At the Boys' Home there still existed a 'black hole' which was the chief form of punishment in which naughty boys were immersed! Boys and girls were uniformly dressed and deprived of many liberties normally found in the average home in the Island.

Dramatic changes now developed under the guidance of the Children's Officer. Boys and girls from infants in high-chairs to those of sixteen years of age, formed attractive family-group tables. Uniform dress was discarded and children were given the liberty of individual choice. Weekly pocket-money was introduced. Everything was aimed at the destruction of stigmatisation and individualism was nourished. Boys and girls of eleven plus went by bus with all the other children in the parish to one of the new States Secondary Schools in Saint Helier, wearing a school uniform.

The 1969 Education Report

The Report recorded the completion of the major school building projects and stimulating educational schemes that had come onto the education scene over the past decade. The new Saint Helier Boys' Secondary School in 1962 and Les Quennevais, the new Western secondary school for boys and girls in 1965, provided the increase in accommodation for the remainder of the children over the age of eleven in primary schools.

In 1962 a full-time Youth Employment Officer was appointed and Careers teachers were established in all secondary schools.

In 1966 a pioneering venture was developed, backed by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Jersey and Guernsey each maintained small studios and a combined Teachers' Committee planned and produced educational programmes for schools in the Channel Islands, which were used extensively.

The rehabilitation of the Florence Boot playing field had continued since 1953. Playing fields were opened at Millbrook in 1959, Les Quennevais with over 60 vergées of land in 1969, and 33 vergées at Grainville Manor in 1968. All these playing fields were open to the community. The new primary schools had their own playing fields.

Exhibit TLS9

**Act of States 11 July 1958 adopting the recommendations
contained in an Act of 16 June 1959 of the Education Committee**

7 (5)

IN THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY

In the year nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, the sixteenth day of December.

THE STATES, referring to their Act, dated 11th July, 1958, and adopting the recommendations contained in an Act, dated 16th. June, 1959, of the Education Committee, and Memorandum with regard to Child Welfare (Lodged "au Greffe" on 15th. July, 1959.) -

- (1) approved the preparation of a scheme for the reconstruction of the Jersey Home for Boys to accommodate a maximum of 35 boys and 10 girls, including suitable provision for the temporary accommodation of boys and girls remanded by the Royal Court and facilities for the accommodation of a small number of babies below the age of two;
- (2) approved the inclusion in the Committee's estimate for 1961 of a sum for the building or purchase of three Family Group Homes each to accommodate approximately eight children;
- (3) approved the closing of the Westaway Crèche when the said accommodation had been provided; and
- (4) authorised the appointment of three Child Care Officers.

F. De L. BOIS

Greffier of the States.

Exhibit TLS14

Children's Section Second Annual Report 1960

EDUCATION COMMITTEE. CHILDREN'S SECTION.
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1960.

During the second year of the Children's Section's life, considerable expansion has taken place. At the beginning of the year only a proportion of the Child Care work in the Island was being done, but during the course of the year it has been possible for the Child Care Staff to undertake gradually all branches of Child Care work in the Island.

The major development during 1960 has been the opening of the first Family Group Home, a States house at 46 Nicholson Park. [redacted] children of an age range from nine months to fourteen years, who were already in care of the Committee, moved into their new home on the 17th September, 1960.

Another important development during the year was the change of name of the Home for Boys and Girls. In March the States approved that the Children's Home should, in future, be called "Haut de la Garenne."

Children in the Care of the Committee.

At the beginning of 1960 there were:-

67 children at Haut de la Garenne.

13 children at Westaway Creche.

32 boarded-out children in the Island being supervised by the Children's Section.

112 children.

At the end of 1960 there were:-

50 children at Haut de la Garenne.

11 children at Westaway Creche.

[redacted] children at the Family Group Home.

97 children being supervised in foster homes.

14 working boys and girls in lodgings.

174 children.

Admissions to Haut de la Garenne were for the following reasons:-

Committed by the Royal Court as being in need of Care and Protection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beyond control at Home. (Admitted on Constable's request)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Remand from Royal Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mother's illness	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Admitted from Sacre Coeur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<u>22 total</u>

Admissions to Westaway Creche were for the following reasons:-

Mother's illness	30
Feeding & behaviour difficulties	2
Illegitimate	7
Parents in Prison	<u>1</u>
	40

It was possible to discharge children from Haut de la Garenne for the following reasons:-

To Training Home in England	1
To lodgings	7
Boarded out	5
Rehabilitated	17
Boys' Army	1
Indefatigable	1
To Westaway Creche	1
To Approved School	1
To Family Group Home	5
To Maison de la Martine	<u>1</u>
	40

Children discharged from Westaway Creche:-

Rehabilitated. (Mainly short-stay cases)	35
Placed for adoption	4
Boarded out	2
Family Group Home	<u>1</u>
	42

During the year arrangements have been made for:-

- 1 boy to start training on the 'Indefatigable.'
- 1 boy still receiving training on the 'Arethusa.'
- 1 girl at special school run by National Children's Home.
- 3 girls have been at Voluntary Training Homes.
- 5 girls } At Approved Schools in England and with whom
- and } Child Care Officers are in touch.
- 2 boys }

Boarding-Out Rates.

In February the Children's Sub-Committee prepared a new scale of Boarding-Out Rates graded according to children's ages and giving foster-parents an inclusive sum for maintenance, clothing and pocket money. Members of the Children's Committee met the Constables, who agreed to the new scale, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1960.

Adoption Work & Work with Unmarried Mothers.

In April it was decided that the Child Care Staff should undertake Case work in connection with unmarried mothers. Most of this had previously been done in Jersey by the Matron of Elizabeth House.

During the year Casework has been done with 52 unmarried mothers. Of these 52:-

15 have kept their babies.

20 babies have been placed for adoption.

1 baby was received into Care.

2 babies died.

7 girls- Arrangements have been made for them in England.

7 cases pending.

52

Children who have been placed for Adoption.

20 children have been placed with prospective adoptive parents.

Child Care Officers have investigated 18 applications from prospective adopters.

The Education Committee has acted as Guardian ad Litem for the Royal Court in 27 cases.

Family Supervision.

Family supervision is playing an increasingly important part in our work. During the year we have had referrals from Constables, Centeniers and Heads of Schools. If Case work help can be given to a family it is so often possible to avoid a family breakdown and children subsequently coming into the Care of the Committee. Even when care is found to be necessary, careful casework with the child's own family can so often mean rehabilitation.

During the year 65 families have been receiving considerable supervision from Child Care Staff. This number of families represents a total of 198 children.

It is interesting to note that in 1959 over 600 people came, for some reason or other, to the Children's Office at Colomberie Close and in 1960. 1,601. visits were made to the office.

Holidays.

The children at 'Haut de la Garenne' had some exciting holidays. In August an exchange with a group of children from Shenley-in-Fields Cottage Homes, Birmingham, took place. A chartered 'plane brought 15 Birmingham children to Jersey and took back 15 of our children with

[REDACTED] Girlings Brake-Lining Factory sponsored the trip from the Birmingham end and arranged a full & interesting programme for our children, which included a visit to London, Stratford-on-Avon, Blenheim Palace and several large factories; but perhaps the highlight was the day when they were entertained to tea by the Lord Mayor in the Mayor's parlour. The Birmingham children thoroughly enjoyed their holiday in Jersey. The local Round Table & Soroptomists arranged outings for them and the President of the Education Committee spent a morning showing them the States Buildings and Royal Court and

[redacted] took a party of 11 boys for a fortnight to England. For a week they camped on his sister's farm in Rutland; they then spent the second week youth hostelling in London and seeing many of the famous sights. The children who did not go to England had a very happy camp with [redacted] at La Pulente in some of the best weather of the summer. We were fortunate in having some energetic student help during the summer holidays which proved a great success. In June a party from a Family Group Home in Oldham, Lancs. spent a happy fortnight at Westaway Creche. This was in return for the holiday which a party of our girls had had the previous year in Oldham.

STAFF.

Children's Office, Colomberie Close.

Mr. R. Hacquoil was appointed as Child Care Officer in January 1960.

Miss M. Knight was appointed as Child Care Officer in May 1960.

Miss S. Picot was appointed as a shorthand-typist in February 1960.

Family Group Home.

[redacted] were appointed [redacted] for 46 Nicholson Park in August 1960.

Haut de la Garenne.

[redacted] resigned from their post as [redacted] in December 1960.

[redacted] resigned from the post of [redacted] on the occasion of his marriage in October.

[redacted] was appointed as [redacted] in September.

[redacted] were married during the course of the year.

Westaway Creche.

[redacted] and [redacted] Nursery Nurses, resigned in September, and were replaced by [redacted] and [redacted]

Refresher Courses.

Both [redacted] and [redacted] attended a Refresher Course in Residential Child Care run by the Home Office during the year.

During 1960 some of the Child Care Policy of the Education Committee has been brought to fruition. There is still a great deal to be done - the new Children's Legislation which is in the process of being drafted; major adaptations to Haut de la Garenne; the opening of further Family Group Homes and more foster-homes to be found.

Before closing the Report, I should like to express my appreciation for the help and co-operation all the Child Care Staff have received from the Constables and Parish officials, the St. Helier Assistance Board, from the Heads of Schools, from the Staff of the Medical Office of Health, from the Child Guidance Clinic and from our colleagues at the Education Office.

Patricia L. Thornton,
Children's Officer.

Exhibit TLS 28

Haut de la Garenne: Rules for use of Secure Rooms

[REDACTED] Superintendent (undated)

D 3907

HAUT DE LA GARENNE

RULES FOR USE OF SECURE ROOMS

1. No child of primary school age will be placed in a secure-room unless the circumstances are very exceptional (e.g. fire raising).
2. The maximum continuous period of confinement will be forty-eight hours UNLESS otherwise authorised by the Children's Officer and/or the Medical Officer accredited to the Home.
3. During the day, the senior member of staff on duty will accompany a member of the group staff who is the same sex as the young person being placed in secure accommodation. The young person will be given the opportunity to undress and shower in private in the accommodation provided and change into night attire. He will then be placed in secure accommodation after a discreet search by a staff-member of the same sex to make sure he does not have any matches, razor blades or other items that can cause injury or damage on him..
4. Suitable reading material can be issued on request or at the discretion of the senior member of staff.
5. In the event of a young person being violent, abusive, resisting and struggling etc., the senior member of staff will summon such help as possible from staff of the same sex as the young person, and take such measures as are reasonable to place the young person in secure accommodation in the manner prescribed in (3).
6. No male will be involved physically with a female or vice versa.
7. A detainee will be served the same meals and at approximately the same times as for other children in the Home, but plastic utensils and a spoon only will be issued.
8. During any period of confinement, a detainee will be showered each morning, allowed to the toilet as required, and, at discretion, allowed association and/or exercise in circumstances of a good supervision rate.
9. Detainees will be attended for (7) and (8) by a staff member of their own sex. Where a senior member of staff of the opposite sex is in attendance, they should be assisted by a staff member of the same sex as the detainee.
10. During the night, the night supervisor will normally have the discretion to act as the senior member of staff, obtaining such help as she considers necessary at the time.
11. However, in the event of a violent and distressful admission, the Superintendent or his Deputy MUST be contacted, and he may then summon MATRON at his discretion.
12. Medical advice is to be sought if it appears that any detainee is genuinely suicidal or claustrophobic or otherwise seriously disturbed mentally.
12. Where a detainee is quiet and co-operative he can be attended at the usual times or on request by the bell-system. If a detainee is causing anxiety for any reason, he will be checked at half-hourly or hourly intervals at the discretion of the senior member of staff according to the circumstance

13. Secure accommodation is NOT to be used to re-inforce school discipline.
14. In general, the use of secure accommodation is to be seen as not so much punitive but as an opportunity to isolate, settle and 're-build bridges' with a possibly hostile and unhappy young person. Its use should be sparing and brief in duration.


Superintendent.